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Wolverine Guard™

Vol. 7, No. 6 Adjutant General's Office, Lansing, Michigan June 1987

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

3rd Battalion 126th Infantry Wins U.S. Army Machinegun Championship

Staff Sergeant Randall Pulaski calls the shots while Sgt. Norman Platt and Spec. Daryl Van Beek zero in their M-60 machinegun during practice.

Story on page 5

Editorial

(Editor's note: Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews, Michigan Adjutant General, has requested each general officer and major Michigan National Guard commander to contribute a guest column to the Wolverine Guard. *This will give all soldiers an opportunity to learn the views of their leaders.)*

Col. David T. Arendts

Colonel David T. Arendts is the base commander of Selfridge Air National Guard Base. After graduating from Iowa State University with a degree in journalism, he joined the United States Air Force in 1963 and was commissioned from Officer's Training School. He received his pilot's wings in 1964 and after several statewide and European assignments, flew 177 combat missions in Vietnam with the 416th Tactical Fighter Squadron. He joined the Michigan Air National Guard in 1970 and was appointed commander of the 191st Fighter Interceptor Group in 1981. He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with eight oak leaf clusters. He is married to the former Barbara Lee Bowers of Del Rio, Texas and they have two children, Wendy and Brant.

Tag Talk

"Culture" as a topic for TAG Talk? Strange topic you may say! Maybe — maybe not... Let's explore. By defining culture as shared philosophies, ideologies, values, assumptions, beliefs, expectations, attitudes, and norms that knit an organization together we can see that culture is indeed an important consideration within any organization.

I am charged with the responsibility to operate and maintain Selfridge Air National Guard Base as a reserve forces flying training base. With its diversity of tenant organizations I recognize the culture of the base as being a major factor in its successful operation. Culture is the many interrelated qualities that bring about group agreement on how to approach various tasks and problems; it's "The way things are done around here." Regulations, directives and the chain of command are necessary elements in management's structure, however, they do not, on their own, guide the behavior of our organization. On the contrary, most of what goes on at Selfridge is guided by the cultural qualities of shared meaning, hidden assumptions, and unwritten rules. It's my contention that the only effective way to manage Selfridge is with people — and culture — at center stage. Culture is the sum of all of the habits of the people within an organization. Culture is the values, culture is the behavior and culture produces results both positive and negative.

For Selfridge to be successful, leadership must manage behavior in a positive manner. Behavior is a function of the values and beliefs people hold. To manage behavior we must first understand that most people do not always react to what the facts are. They are more likely to react to what they see. Tom Peters said it best in his book, *In Search of Excellence*...

> "Probably few of us would disagree that actions speak louder than words, but we behave as if we don't believe it. We behave as if the proclamation of policy and its execution were synonymous." "But I made quality our number one goal a year ago," goes the lament. Managers can't drive forklifts any more. Yet, they do still act. They do something. In short, they pay attention to some things and not to others. Their actions express their priorities, and it speaks much louder than words. In the quality case alluded to above, a president's subordinate clarified the message, "of course he's for quality. That is, he's never said, 'I don't care about quality.' It's just that he's for everything. He says, 'I'm for quality,' twice a year and he acts, 'I'm for shipping product,' twice a day."

To change the behavior of people and subsequently the behavior of Selfridge organizations, we must recognize that the change effort must be directed from the top down. It has been established, by various studies, that 90 percent of managers' actions are habitual. It should also be recognized that leadership — or the person in charge — must take the responsibility for this change effort. Leadership must believe in the need for change, understand the need for change, be an example of the change and hold people accountable for the change. Lastly, leadership must recognize that the change effort will be "a struggle over time."

Wolverine Guard

Authorized Publication of the Michigan National Guard™

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Army National Guard Lifestyles Analyzed

A lifestyle analysis of the Army National Guard was conducted by Needham Worldwide in August of 1986. Out of the 1671 respondents, 195 came from the Michigan Army National Guard. The results of the survey are believed to be representative of the total Army National Guard. These results have been shared with all Michigan Army National Guard Commanders and are shared here for the benefit of all Guardsoldiers.

The cluster/segmentation analysis divided the respondents into four distinct groups according to their attitudes, interests, and opinions. Each cluster group was cross-tabulated against all other questions in order to achieve a better description of each group. The four groups were labeled "Stable," "Misfits," "Ultra-Conservatives," and "Swaggerers." The following is a general breakdown of each group.

STABLE. Twenty percent of the respondents fall into this group. The average age of this group is 31 years. Compared to the other groups, this group is the most satisfied with their Guard membership, taking a great deal of pride in their association with the organization.

MISFITS. This group represents twenty-six percent of the respondents. They are pessimistic, fearful, angry, insecure, and nonmotivated. This is a younger group of individuals, mostly single, lower income, and has a high rate of high school dropouts. Members of this group are less likely to have a civilian job and have the highest percentage of minorities. Mainly, this group is only in the Guard for "extra income" and are less proud and satisfied with their membership.

ULTRA-CONSERVATIVES. This group represents twenty-eight percent of the respondents and is the oldest age group with the highest enlistment rank. "Extra income," "service to community/country," and "retirement" are the most important reasons for their Guard membership. These are long term Guard soldiers and will remain in the Guard until they retire.

SWAGGERERS. This group is very young, active, out-going, and confident. Most are single, low ranking, new recruits. They represent twenty-six percent of the total respondents. While "extra income" and "service to community/country" are important to them in their Guard membership, "chances for advancement," "MOS/skills training," and "college tuition benefits" are more important to this group than to any other group. Conversely, "Swaggerers" are less happy with the Guard's promotion opportunities than other groups.

The Needham survey provides numerous detailed findings. The following list includes

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some of the findings that have an impact on the Michigan Army Guard.

- "Teamwork/friendships" was the only factor more important to soldiers currently, than when they joined.
- Pride in their Guard membership is a key ingredient in members' satisfaction. They feel that they are better people because of the Guard and that they have the opportunity to do things others do not.
- Soldiers do not mind change and dislike routine. They enjoy changes in routine, they don't mind uncertain situations, and they are more likely to take chances.
- "Another person in the Guard" or "a friend" were mentioned by half of the respondents as individuals having the most impact on their decision to join. "Another Guard soldier" is more likely to influence older members and those of higher ranks. "A friend" has more influence over young soldiers in the lower ranks.
- 54 percent will remain in the Guard after their current enlistment is over, although nearly one-fourth are undecided. 10 percent definitely will not stay. "Extra income" was the most important reason for respondents to join the Guard. "Teamwork/friendships" was the only factor more important to soldiers currently, than when they joined.
- As a key to retention, most soldiers would consider leaving the Guard because of "frustrations with Guard disorganization," "lack of promotion opportunities," "unproductive use of their time during drills," and the "inconvenience of drills."

Surveys of this nature are valuable tools that can be used to improve the posture of the Michigan Army National Guard. If you are in a leadership position, I urge you to contact your commander to review the entire synopsis of this analysis. The information contained in the synopsis may help you identify problem areas which, if corrected, may allow your squad or platoon to be even better than it is now.

If you are not in a leadership position, how do these results affect you? Can you identify with one of these categories and possibly become an even better soldier?

I personally believe that we all have room for improvement. I challenge each of you to set a goal to be the best soldier that you can be. Tools such as this segmentation analysis can help us all succeed in this goal.

By Sgt. Maj. Joseph J. DiGiovanni

Cartoon by Sgt. Glen Henderson

You either give me the car keys, or I'm going in there and tell everybody whose daughter I am.

Company F Graduates Eight From Recon School

Long Range Reconnaissance Companies are returning to the force structure of the United States Army. Michigan has one of only two operational LRRP Companies, Company F (LRRP) 425th Infantry of Pontiac. The other is in the Texas Army National Guard, Company G (LRRP) 143rd Infantry.

To ensure that Recon soldiers in the LRRP companies are well trained, the Ranger Department from Fort Benning, Georgia, has developed a Long Range Surveillance Course. The LRSC was begun in October of 1986 and has graduated 140 soldiers including eight from Company F from Pontiac.

The following Guardsoldiers are recent LRSC graduates: Staff Sgts. Robert Cieko, Ronald Hamden and Charles Surmacz; Specialists Rodney Austin, Bennie Campbell, Richard Fox, Ken Westmoreland, and Private 1st Class Tim Carson.

These men completed a vigorous and demanding 35-day course that trained them to deploy deep behind enemy lines and send back human collected intelligence. To understand how a LRRP would work in combat, imagine the following scenario:

War has broken out in Europe. The Warsaw Pact has come across the borders of the West and their forces are fighting to break through.

Amid the confusion and chaos, a U.S. Army division commander desperately needs up-to-date intelligence on what the enemy is bringing up to continue their attack. He notifies a six-man team which quickly moves out, making an airborne drop 50 kilometers behind enemy lines.

Setting up a secure surveillance site, the team begins to quietly and methodically feed back information on enemy vehicles, weaponry and units. Based on this tactical intelligence, the division commander is able to formulate a successful plan of action to defeat the enemy he faces. The six-man Long Range Surveillance Unit has succeeded.

The course is filling a void in Army intelligence gathering, according to Maj. Harvey Latson, the LRS Branch Chief.

"The Army got out of human intelligence collection after the Vietnam War," he said. The mind-set seemed to be that the next war would be a mid- or high-intensity conflict, unlike the low-intensity of the Vietnam War.

For this reason, the thinking was that needed information could be collected electronically, he said. "We've since learned that we need all of it, both human and otherwise. That's the reason for 'Lurps,' " he said.

"We needed to cover the void between the forward edge of the battle area and out to 200 kilometers. LRSC, which will provide tactical intelligence, fills that void," Latson said.

"This course teaches soldiers static surveillance, reconnaissance, target acquisition and damage assessment, concentrating on static surveillance," said Capt. Rick Gibbs, LRSC's operations officer.

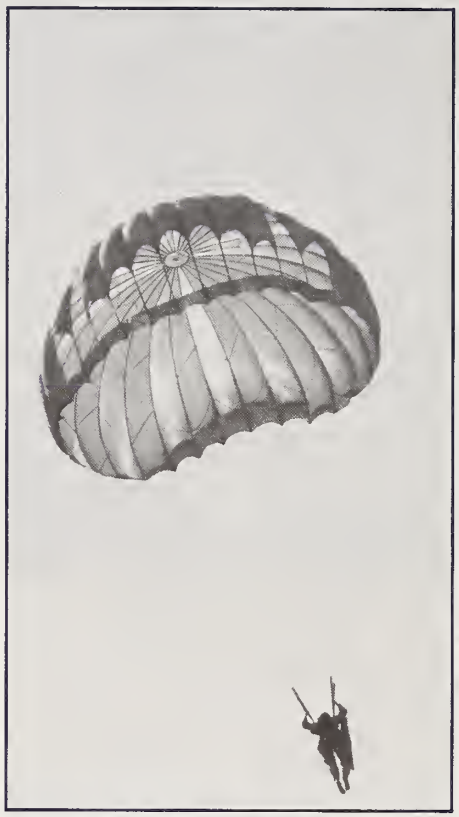

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Parachuting in begins a five day field problem for eight Pontiac Guardsmen during the Long Range Surveillance Course at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Students learn intelligence gathering techniques, Soviet and third world order of battle, communications, survival, long-range land navigation and patrolling.

"The toughest part of the course for the students seems to be the first two weeks, where they are hit fast and furious with order of battle information and communications," Gibbs said.

Students must quickly absorb information on identifying Soviet and third world vehicles, weapons and uniform insignia. The communications equipment is new to most students and presents additional information to be learned.

"Our commo training is way beyond what most soldiers have received," said Staff Sgt. Kent Bailey, an LRSC communications instructor. "We go into antenna theory, choosing a proper radio frequency, making and utilizing field expedient antennas and using the PRC-70 radio with the Digital Message Device Group."

The DMDG looks like a small typewriter. A message is typed in and then sent in a short burst all at once, providing much more security for the sender by reducing the length of each transmission. According to Bailey, the DMDG can send 1,000 characters in 13 seconds, making it difficult for the enemy to locate the DMDG operator.

Being able to get the intelligence to send is the reason for all of the preparation and training.

Captain Gibbs continued, "You're on your own when your team is dropped behind enemy lines. There isn't any re-supply, there isn't any contact with friendly soldiers, what you have is what you carry," he said. "That means they have to have more ammunition, more water, more everything. Rucksacks for a mission, including commo gear, weigh in excess of 110 to 120 pounds." The heart of the LRSU Course centers around five field training exercises which build on specific skills, culminating in an all-encompassing exercise.

"We stress that, while there is no harassment, this is not a gentlemen's course. The days are long and tough. The students go on a five-day survival exercise, a five-day long-range land navigation exercise, a five-day communications exercise involving an airborne insertion and the final eight-day LRSC mission, where the students put everything they've learned together," Gibbs said.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson and Mike Brazile

Photo by Mike Brazile

Specialist Timothy Carson sends a message on a Digital Message Device Group coupled to a PRC-70 radio.

The Shootist

The top scorer, winner of the Grand Aggregate and the Governor's Twenty tab for the M-14 Rifle Championships held at Fort Custer Training Center on 10 May 1987 was Sgt. Rick Holtgrave of the 1072nd Maintenance Company at Sturgis and Coldwater, Michigan.

Sergeant Holtgrave is the Unit Marksmanship Coordinator for his National Guard unit and first became interested in competitive shooting after earning the expert badge with the M-16 during annual weapons qualification with the 1072nd. He has formed several rifle and pistol teams in the company and is active in the Toledo High-Power Rifle League and the Branch County Sheriff's Department Pistol League.

A Vietnam Veteran, Sgt. Holtgrave joined the United States Army in 1968 after graduating from Dearborn High School in Dearborn, Michigan. After a long break in service, he enlisted in the 1072nd Maintenance Company in 1984.

In civilian life, Sgt. Holtgrave is a long distance truck driver for the Swift Eckrich Company of Quincy, Michigan. He is the owner and pilot of a Cessna 175 and enjoys motorcycling and boating in what spare time he has after rifle and pistol practice.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Sergeant Rick Holtgrave's personal fan club attends the M-14 Rifle Championship Match to watch him win the Grand Aggregate and the Governor's Twenty tab. Left to right, Susan Preston, Cassie Preston, Corey Holtgrave and Lisa Preston.

3rd Battalion 126th Infantry Wins U.S. Army Machinegun Championship

An M-60 machinegun team from 3rd Battalion 126th Infantry of Wyoming, Michigan, has won the United States Army's M-60 Machinegun Championship.

The All-Army Small Arms Championship concluded at Fort Benning, Georgia on 22 May 1987, with the Michigan Army National Guard team scoring 2,249 hits out of a possible 5,000. The second place team tallied 2,008 hits.

The M-60 machinegun team from 3rd Battalion 126th Infantry is coached by Staff Sgt. Chuck E. Linville. Sergeant Norman Plaat is the team captain and first gunner. The second gunner is Specialist Daryl D. Van Beek with Staff Sgt. Randall Pulaski and Specialist David R. Schneider as alternate gunners. Specialist Art Dreyer is the team's "pit puller."

According to Sgt. Norman Plaat, there are three matches to win before a team can compete in the All-Army M-60 Machinegun Championship.

"We won the State machinegun match at Camp Grayling last summer and then fired at the Wilson Matches at Camp Robinson, Arkansas where we took the All-Guard trophy. Next, we won at the 4th Army Match, came home and practiced every weekend we could at Fort Custer and then went to Benning," explained Plaat.

Asked how much practice they actually did, Plaat replied that they had fired over 40,000 rounds this year.

What makes a machinegun championship team? Staff Sergeant Chuck E. Linvill explained it was mastering the gun and the trigger.

"The machinegun is designed as an automatic, area cover weapon. It wasn't designed for rifle-like accuracy at 600 yards. In order to hit a 'Double E-Type' silhouette target at that distance, you have to be able to fire the weapon single shot. You're not allowed to modify the gun and, in fact, the gun may be challenged by any other team during the match itself," said Linvill.

Specialist Daryl D. Van Beek explained single shot shooting with a machinegun. "You just have to practice and practice until that trigger is like an extension of your hand and you know just when it's going to cook off. If you can't shoot single-shot, you'll never win anything."

Each of the 3rd Battalion's M-60 machine gun team wore the Governor's Twenty shoulder tab that was won by them at the Camp Grayling M-60 competition in 1986.

Staff Sergeant Randall Pulaski and Sgt. Norman Plaat have qualified for the Governor's Twenty in two disciplines, the M-14 rifle and the M-60 machinegun.

"Our long-term goal is to keep on winning with the M-60 machinegun. Our best competition here in Michigan is the team out of Company D 142nd Engineers from Fort Custer," explained Plaat.

Sergeant Plaat explained that winning the U.S. Army's M-60 machinegun championship was as far as they could go. "The Army doesn't compete in the NATO match for machinegun anymore because the M-60 is useless against NATO guns. The Belgian FN will shoot circles around the M-60 regardless of who guns it. See, the end of the barrel on the M-60 is constricted from .3000 to .2980 inches. This destabilizes the round and provides for the "cone of fire" effect. This is fine for suppressive fire against troops but bad for long-range accuracy.

"But in M-60 competition, it's team against team and we're going to keep on winning," concluded Plaat.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

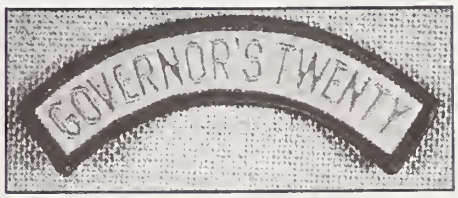

Photo by Sp4 Thomas R. Roberts

Governor's Twenty tab.

The 126th Infantry and the Owen Stanley Mountains

The following is an extract from a four-hour interview with retired Chief Warrant Officer Ralph Schmidt of Holland, Michigan. Mr. Schmidt was mobilized with Company M 126th Infantry in October of 1940 and served with the regiment throughout the New Guinea campaign. After World War II, Mr. Schmidt served with the Michigan Army National Guard and retired as a Federal Civil Service Technician in 1975. *See Battle Books on page 7.*

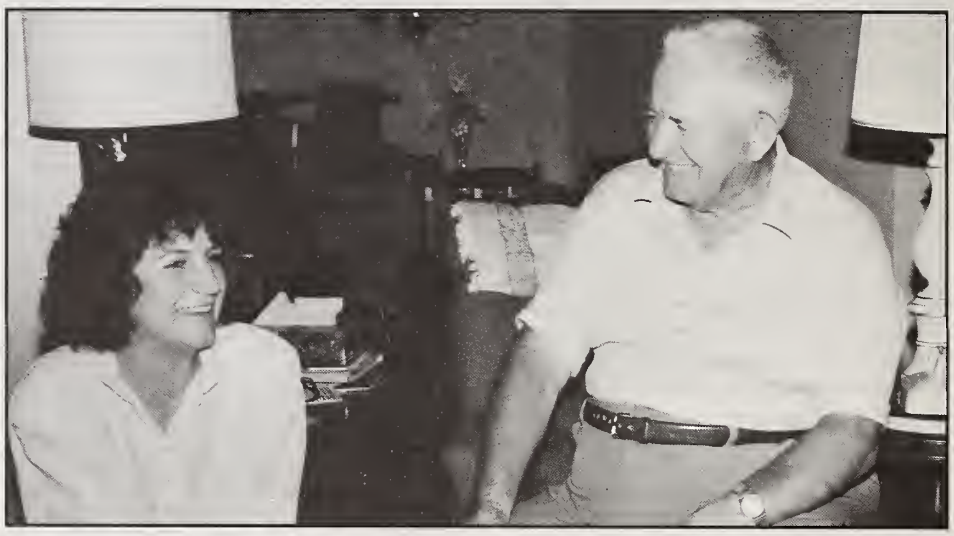

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Miss Toni Finkbeiner of the Michigan National Guard Historical Society interviews retired Chief Warrant Officer Ralph Schmidt about his war experiences during World War II in the Pacific Theater of Operations.

We started out on the 6th of October (1942). We had a half-hour talk by an Australian Warrant Officer about jungle warfare. That was all we got on jungle warfare. Port Moresby itself is open ground with trees but it's not jungle. They trucked us down to a rubber plantation that we had named Kalamazoo. When I say we, I mean the outfit. We stayed there overnight. It was down the coast maybe thirty or thirty-five miles.

We were issued three days of C-rations. We were loaded down. I was carrying a Thompson submachine gun. I was the first sergeant of Cannon Company at the time. I was carrying the tommy gun with five thirty-round magazines, two fifty-round drums, spare drums and one fifty-round drum in the gun itself. The riflemen were loaded down just as bad: three days of food, blanket, tent, gas mask, hand axes and tin hat.

We followed the trail that E Company and the engineers had built. It wasn't so bad at first. It was about twelve miles long by the time we caught up with them. We camped there at the end of the jeep road that first night. The next day was strictly jungle trail and native track. We were following the Campwelch River, which was fast and deep and we had to ferry the companies across by dugout canoe. That took quite awhile as there were 100 men in my company and Anti-Tank Company had about 140.

Right off the bat we got into 110° weather. The men were not in condition for this. It was tough going and you could not keep unit integrity. If Cannon Company took off in the lead in the morning, the two companies were all mixed up when you stopped for the night.

Our C-rations ran out in three days. The promised airdrop didn't materialize because of the weather. We finally made it to a mountain top at a native village called Ireanoe. It was a clear top and there weren't any trees on it. But the airplanes couldn't find it because it was fogged in. We stayed there for three days and didn't have anything to eat. Finally, the weather broke and we got our airdrop. Now our rations changed from C-rations to bully beef and rice. The rice was native rice with the husks on it and weevils came with it. Every man cooked for himself.

The drill for cooking your rice was to fill your cup full of water, put a spoonful of rice in it, wait a second or two and the husks that were loose would float to the top and then you would blow them off. Then you would pour out some water and the weevils and go ahead and try to boil the rice. Except that in those latitudes it didn't work that way. Water wouldn't boil because we were up too high. At the top of the mountains we had mostly wet wood. After you got your rice boiled, you took a quarter of a can of Australian "bully beef," like those Libby cans, and you mixed that in your rice and stirred it up and ate it. When you finished that, you would make tea in your canteen cup. It took a goodly time to get your meal made.

It was impossible to make the men keep all of their equipment. Right away on the first day, stuff started going by the wayside. Tin hats went first, then gas masks. Then the blankets started going; people would cut the blankets in half and just carry a half blanket in the horseshoe roll. It was really all you could do to carry yourself.

I can still remember myself completely out of wind, lying down on the trail, gasping for wind, lighting a cigarette, driving one more nail in, you see, get my wind back, get back up and stagger along up the trail for another seventy-five yards and then down again until you could get up and stagger along again. It took a good week to condition us to the oxygen spare altitudes.

It took forty-nine days to get over the Owen Stanleys. At the end of those forty-nine days we were issued new clothing because everything we had was rags. I drew a new pair of pants that had a thirty-two inch waist and I could shake them off without unbuttoning the fly. I was down to, I think about one hundred and forty pounds and I started the trek with a forty-two inch waist and I weighed about two hundred and ten pounds.

Our men were completely worn out by the time we got to the fight for Buna. I had guys in Cannon Company that weighed seventy pounds. I had men who had dengue fever. One morning we had a man who couldn't move. His sergeant came to me and said, "Sixberry can't go on." I had to go back to him and I said, "Look Six, you got to go on. You got to get up and walk." He said, "I can't Sergeant, I can't do anything." I said, "You have to because we're going to go on and there is nobody here to look after you and the Japs have patrols out. They've been harassing us all night. We'll help carry your pack and rifle, but you've got to walk." He got up and walked and later got over the dengue fever.

Men couldn't be evacuated unless they had a fever of at least 104°. But malaria did take a lot of men out. When we were relieved after the fight for Buna, I had three companies under me: Cannon Company, Anti-Tank Company and K Company. K Company had gone into action with two hundred and forty men. Out of those three companies, I had twenty-five left to fly back to Australia. The 126th Infantry Regiment went into Buna and over the Owen Stanleys with three thousand six hundred men. When the regiment flew back to Australia for rest and refit, we put the whole regiment on twenty C-47s, twenty men to an airplane. Four hundred were left. The rest were left buried in New Guinea or had been evacuated.

Battle Books

Battle Books **is a review of books of a general military nature. The opinions are those of the reviewer and do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Military Affairs.**

BLOODY BUNA

Bloody Buna by Lida Mayo is a detailed and gripping account of the first combat in World War II against the Imperial Japanese Army by National Guardsmen from Michigan and Wisconsin, the famed 32nd Infantry Division (RED ARROW).

When Corregidor finally fell and General Douglas MacArthur escaped to Darwin, Australia by patrol torpedo boat in March of 1942, he expected to find a combined American and Australian Army trained and ready to accompany him in the fight to win back the Philippine Islands.

Instead, he found several regiments of Australian militia and the advance elements of two American National Guard divisions, the 32nd and the 41st. When MacArthur knew he could not hold the Philippines against the Japanese, he asked the War Department specifically for the 32nd Red Arrow Division. He had fought with them in World War I and remembered the combat proficiency of "Les Terribles."

By July of 1942, the Japanese were well in place on the north side of New Guinea. MacArthur's grand strategy was to clear and hold the island, first to protect the north flank of Australia and then to use it as a staging area for the long, island-hopping campaign that would eventually liberate the Philippine Islands.

General MacArthur tasked the 32nd Red Arrow division with taking Buna, a Japanese stronghold on the north shore of New Guinea.

The first obstacle was the Owen Stanley Mountain Range which runs the long axis of the island. The 2nd Battalion 126th Infantry, composed mostly of Michigan National Guardsmen from the west side of the state, was committed to an overland crossing of the Owen Stanleys, one of the most rugged mountain ranges in the world. Mayo's telling of their crossing is one of heartbreak and courage and in the end, of futility.

When 2nd Battalion 126th Infantry staggered out of the mountain jungle on the north coast, they discovered the rest of their regiment there as well as the 128th Infantry Regiment. Acceptable level ground for expedient airfields had been found and General Kenney, MacArthur's Air Chief of Staff, had flown the Buna Task Force over the Owen Stanleys in the war's first mass aerial troop movement.

General MacArthur "used up" the 32nd Infantry Division in the Buna campaign according to retired Chief Warrant Officer Ralph Schmidt of Holland. Schmidt walked the Owen Stanleys as first sergeant of Cannon Company and was evacuated back to Australia after the Buna campaign. "The 32nd was a well trained division but we were never given any jungle training. We invented jungle warfare for the U.S. Army," said Schmidt during a recent interview.

After resting and refitting in Australia, the 32nd was filled with draftees from the United States. This changed the face of the 32nd Red Arrow from primarily a National Guard division to a Regular Army division, said Schmidt.

For a bloody history of how the American Army learned jungle training the hard and tragic way, *Bloody Buna* is well recommended.

Bloody Buna by Lida Mayo. Doubleday and Company, 1974, $7.95, 188 pages.

"The American people desire, and are determined to work for, a world in which all nations and all peoples are free to govern themselves as they see fit and to achieve a decent, satisfying life.

—Harry S. Truman

New Home For 207th Engineer Battalion

The new Bay City National Guard Armory, home to the 207th Engineer Battalion, was dedicated on 16 May 1987. United States Congressman Bob Traxler (D-Bay City) cut the ceremonial ribbon at the front door and made brief remarks to the crowd in attendance.

"The National Guard is the most cost-effective means of defense this country has. I have always thought of the Guard as part of our first line of defense, not second-echelon as some consider it. I have always been very proud of the Michigan National Guard, especially those in my Congressional District," said Traxler.

The Bay City National Guard Armory took 2 years to build and cost nearly two million dollars. Ground was broken on 25 September 1985 and the final cost when land acquisition and utility hookups were computed in was $1,922,313.96 for the 21,896 square foot building.

The 207th Engineer Battalion is commanded by Lt. Col. Bruce Whitman of Grand Rapids and the battalion sergeant major is Howard Sandersan. The resident units in the Bay City Armory are Headquarters Detachment, 207th Engineer Battalion, commanded by Capt. Mark Eitrem; the 1435th Engineer Company by Capt. Gary Bendal; Detachment 1, 1436th Engineer Company by 1st Lt. Maxwell Garnett; and lastly, the newly relocated 1146th Engineer Detachment is led by 1st Lt. George Lakotish.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Photo by Lt. Col. Brian Downey

United States Representative Robert Traxler (D-Bay City) cuts the ribbon to the new Bay City National Guard Armory during dedication ceremonies on 18 May 1987 as Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews and Lt. Col. Bruce Whitman, Commanders of the 207th Engineer Battalion, assist.

Editor's Note: Chief Warrant Officer Clyde Batten's military funeral was extremely well attended by the Michigan National Guard maintenance community. Mrs. Renee Batten has requested that her letter be published to thank all who were involved.

Dear Sir:

I would like to personally thank all of the Michigan National Guardsmen who took part in the funeral for my late husband, Chief Warrant Officer Clyde Batten, last month. I received so much help in planning the service from both active and retired soldiers. I would also like to thank the personnel office for helping me fill out all the forms I needed for insurance and so forth. Thank you so very much.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Renee Batten

46th Wolverine B

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Colonel Gary Tellier, right, Commander of the 46th Wolverine Brigade, briefs Col. Elon Pearson, Director of Plans, Operations and Training for Headquarters, State Area Readiness Command, on the location and training status of his Brigade during annual training with the 38th Infantry Division (CYCLONE) at Camp Grayling in June of 1987.

Fiberglass shells called VISMODS, Visual Modificat to make them resemble Soviet BMPs. This greatly

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Specialist Mark Klutchko, left, Private 1st Class Brad Marine, top, and Specialist Kevin Byrne of Combat Support Company 3rd Battalion 126th Infantry at Big Rapids, Michigan, train with their HMMWV/TOW on the Company Defense Lane exercise at Camp Grayling. The acronym stands for High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle carrying a Tube-Launched, Optically-Guided, Wire-Commanded anti-tank missile.

igade at Camp Grayling

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

, were placed over the hulls of M-113 Armored Personnel Carriers (APC) hanced the realism for the OPFOR, Opposing Forces.

Photo by Lt. Col. Brian Downey

Specialist John Platt of Company A 3rd Battalion 126th Infantry listens intently during a briefing on the Company Defense Lane exercise.

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Captain Wayne Wright, S-1 for 1st Battalion 125th Infantry, provides a press briefing at his battalion's Tactical Operations Center (TOC).

Photo by Lt. Col. Brian Downey

Sergeant Joe Comer of Company B 1st Battalion 125th Infantry at Saginaw receives a radio order to move out with his 'Soviet' armored personnel carrier at Camp Grayling.

Central America, The Governors and the Guard

Editor's Note: Mr. Dan Donahue is the Chief of Public Affairs at the National Guard Bureau and the principal architect of National Guard public affairs policy in Central America. Recently, Mr. Donahue headed a briefing team that addressed National Guard policy in Central America to 44 of the Nation's governors. In the keynote speech to the National Guard Association of Michigan at Traverse City on 9 May 1987, Mr. Donahue reviewed the history of the Guard's involvement in Central America, the Montgomery Amendment (discussed in the November 1986 issue of the Wolverine Guard), *the problems with the pending Exon amendment, and the reactions of the Governors to the Central America briefing. Extracts from Mr. Donahue's address are reprinted with his permission in this issue of the* Wolverine Guard.

I'm going to list briefly the Governor's concerns. You all probably know them, or many of them and maybe you share some of them. I must tell you I have never met a dumb governor. I met some governors that ate my lunch and I'm not going to lie about that and I met some other guys who said I was a liberal so that's kind of how you break it up. But the arguments that they make I think are, genuinely, personally held arguments. They firmly believe in them and I don't think in any case they are held frivolously. It isn't just to give us a bad time.

Every one of them wants to know, "Are my troops safe?" and everybody in here looks like a commander or a command sergeant major. You all worry about that no matter where you go. So you can't fault the governor for worrying about that. Now you might fault him for political decisions but you can't fault him for asking if the troops are safe. They didn't know.

The second is, "Do you know what you are getting into? Do you in fact inform your troops why you are going to Central America? Do they know about the country you are going to? Are they volunteers or are we just coercing them and calling them volunteers?" And these are valid questions. Since we say they're volunteers, they should be volunteers.

Do we use state money? The answer is no. I have encouraged media to go with the Guard and go see as well as encouraging state legislators to go. I haven't had one person go down and see it, come back and say we're doing something other than what we said we are. That is why we have encouraged governors to go to Central America, so they can see firsthand we're not lying to them.

Stabilizing vs Destabilizing participation — the question there is, is the Guard there destabilizing the region, and I'll save that one for last.

Do troops know why or what they are doing? I'll say I think they do by and large. Is there a clear explanation of policy on foreign policy? Well, I don't know what you all think and I'm not the expert on what I said about our foreign policy but I have to tell you it is my perception that we have failed to articulate to the American public not only to the Guard, but to the governors what our policy is.

Let me bring it forward a little bit, remember the race demonstration and the march down in Forsyth County, Georgia, less than two months ago. There were seventy human rights violations in one march. Black citizens were beaten up and in some cases wrongfully arrested. This has all been verified.

In New York City in one week there are 20 violations in the police department. Now I'm not trying to make little of a human rights violation, I guess what I'm saying is a human rights violation may constitute slapping on handcuffs too tight in some cases or burning someone at the stake which is a human rights violation. But now let me put it in another perspective, they are making progress and if we compare it to where we were when we were that old or even compare it to where we are today, should the commitment be to let them make progress, recognizing that there will be shortcomings, or should we avert that commitment and simply say 20 is unacceptable, we're going to quit and if it goes back to 700, we don't care.

I say look at the other issue of it, in this country every one of us is innocent until proven guilty. In their countries, you're guilty until proven innocent. We operate under what is called Anglo-Saxon law, they operate under what is Iberian law and inherent in the basic tenets of Iberian law are human rights violations. The theory we have is that it is better to let one hundred guilty men go free than jail one innocent man. The theory they operate under is, it is better to jail a thousand innocent men than let one guilty go. That's human rights violations. So a lot what we hear about in human rights violations is functionally inherent within their system.

The last objection by the Governors was that they didn't know the Guard had changed. That is our fault. It is nobody's fault but our own. They flat didn't realize what the price of going to a volunteer military was; they just flat did not know. Frankly, the reaction of governors range from total awe to absolute incredulity. With no disrespect to the governor of California, who was one of our opponents, he asked me at the end of the briefing, "Why didn't you turkeys sit me down five years ago and tell me this? I wouldn't have objected, this makes good sense." So I think in that respect we have dropped the ball.

In closing just let me go back to the question, "Do you know what you are doing?" I think we know what we're doing and I think the measure you have to apply is a very simple one. In our world it is the objective of every soldier to never have to fight a war.

Looking around this room there are a lot of guys and women with the scars of war that know the price you have to pay. Ultimately, the test of military effectiveness is whether or not you have to fight. Because your first mission is not to fight. Your first mission is to deter the war. How to deter the war is very simply to demonstrate a capability, and any time we deploy anywhere in the world, we the guard, we demonstrate a capability. We prove our capability and we prove ourselves lethal. It is only if we fail in the first mission that we go to the second one, which is tc fight and win and hopefully survive on terms acceptable to the United States. So I think we know what we are about. I think we know it when we deploy to Europe or Korea or Central America. We very simply send a message that says we are committed to defending what is important to our country, we will do so. We demonstrate a capability, we agree and we show to the world we are willing to pay a price as many in this room have. But what we are really saying is, we want peace and if necessary we want peace on good terms.

Photo by Spec. Thomas R. Roberts

Mr. Dan Donahue, left, accepts a Commemorative Plaque from Lt. Col. Pauline Burgeron, outgoing president of the National Guard Association of Michigan as Maj. Gen. Vernon J. Andrews looks on.

VIP TREATMENT FOR THE V.P.

When Vice President George Bush planned a commencement speech at Albion College, the Secret Service needed help. But all it took was a phone call to the Battle Creek Air National Guard Base, and help was on the way.

It began on Monday, May 4, when a C-130 aircraft landed at Battle Creek Air National Guard Base. Colonel Ronald L. Seely, Commander at the Base, reported, "We thought something was up when a rental truck was driven off the cargo plane."

Seely's suspicions were confirmed the next day, when the Secret Service arrived at the Base, and began the advance coordination of Bush's visit on the following Saturday, May 9.

When Air Force Two finally arrived on Saturday, the Battle Creek Guardsmen had already put in four long days of hard work. Bush's plane landed at the airport, and taxied to the Base hangar, where it was parked on the ramp.

Here Seely, his wife Norma, and six other local dignitaries greeted the Vice President, before he was transported by limousine to Albion College.

Before Bush had arrived, 14 Air Guardsmen from the 110th Weapons System Security Flight, led by Master Sergeant Ronald Mennell, made sure that security was tight. They made perimeter checks of the nearby woods and buildings, set up an identification verification station at the main gate, and posted people on the roofs of nearby buildings. After Air Force Two was parked on the ramp, they also helped guard the aircraft, and worked crowd control. Mennell reported, "My 13 Guardsmen, all part-timers, received many words of praise from the Secret Service, and they deserved every one of them. They know their jobs."

Mennell made sure that he covered everything. "I called Fort Custer, where the Army Guard has a weapons range about three miles from the Base. I wanted to make sure that when Vice President Bush got off the plane, and later back on, there would be no M-16 gunfire in the background. The Secret Service gets very nervous about that!"

The Battle Creek Guardsmen also secured an armor-plated podium for the Bush speech, and provided an elevated platform for the press and a reviewing area for the public. Extensive communications were also set up by the Guardsmen, while Base Fuels refueled Air Force Two before it departed on Saturday afternoon. Several Guardsmen also had the opportunity to tour Air Force Two before it departed.

Seely concluded, "I was extremely pleased with the work of all the Battle Creek Guardsmen. I'm sure we'll be called upon again in the next year by the Secret Service, especially with the election year coming up."

by Maj. David W. Lubbers

Photo by Master Sgt. Gaylord Maxson

Vice President George Bush thanks Master Sgt. Ronald Mennell for the extensive security precautions set up by Mennell during Bush's visit to the Battle Creek Air National Guard Base.

1775th MP First Female ROTC Cadet to Command Corps

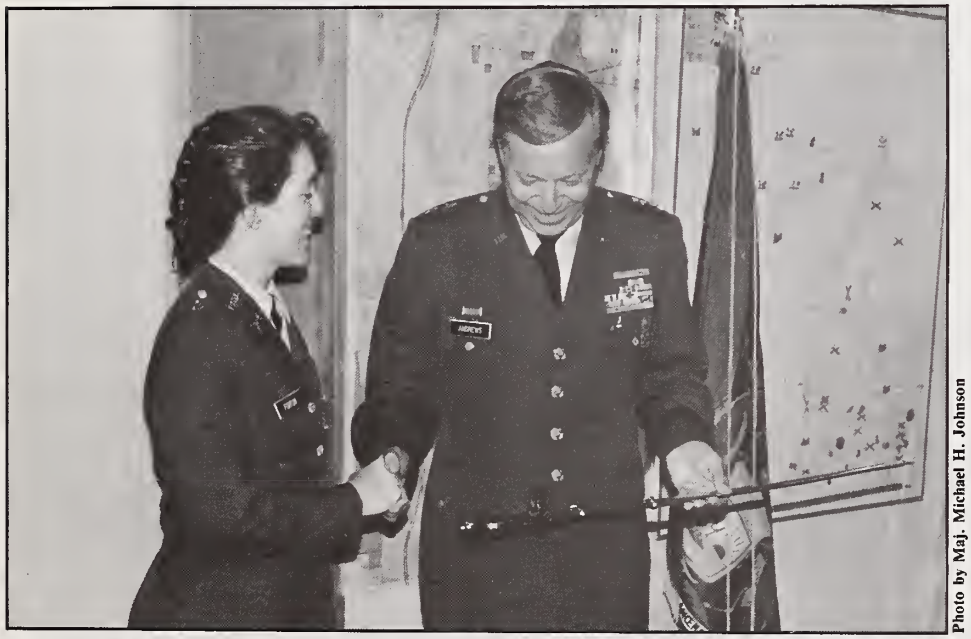

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Major General Vernon J. Andrews presents a ceremonial share to Cadet Rebecca Forton upon her appointment as ROTC Cadet Corps Commander at the University of Detroit. Cadet Forton is the first Guardswoman to hold that position in Michigan.

Cadet Rebecca Forton, a Simultaneous Membership Program Guardswoman assigned to the 1775th Military Police Company and enrolled in the Reserve Officer Training Corps at the University of Detroit, is the first female SMP Guardsoldier to command an ROTC Cadet Corps in Michigan.

The 1981 South High School graduate from Grosse Pointe said she feels the ROTC and SMP program are good deals. "It gives you quite a bit of money for school, it looks good on your resume and I enjoy the camaraderie. The adventure training is thrilling. I could never say I would have gone rappelling or fired a machine gun before I joined the Guard and ROTC," she said.

Cadet Forton attended ROTC Advance Camp at Fort Lewis, Washington during the summer of 1986 and received a rating in the top 10 percent of her platoon. When she returned to the University of Detroit, she found she was an ROTC Cadet Battalion Commander. This year, 1987, finds Forton as the Cadet Corps Commander for ROTC at the University of Detroit, the first Guardswoman to hold that position in Michigan.

Cadet Forton plans to continue her education in psychology and recreational therapy at the graduate level after she completes her degree this year at the University of Detroit.

by Major Michael H. Johnson

Resisting the Inactions of Resisters

The following article was written by Mr. Wilfred L. Ebel, Acting Director of the United States Selective Service System and details the case of one David G. Kerley who is serving a Federal prison sentence for refusing to register for the Selective Service System. All Guardsmen are reminded that the law requires them to register for the Selective Service System within 30 days of their 18th birthday. This can be done in five minutes at any United States Post Office.

Colonel Paul Frakes
Director, Michigan Selective Service System

David Gillam Kerley has been convicted as a felon by a jury of his peers in Madison, Wisconsin. On May 29th, he was sentenced to 3 years in prison and ordered to pay a $10,000.00 fine. His crime? Refusing to comply with the Military Selective Service Act — the federal law that requires men to register with Selective Service within 30 days of their 18th birthday.

While I agree with the necessity to prosecute nonregistrants, I have great sympathy for Mr. Kerley. My feelings are akin to the adage that one should "hate the sin, but love the sinner." It is a paradox that a man fortunate enough to live in a free society — one that protects our right of legitimate dissent — should choose to defy a law that helps guarantee our freedoms. Registration gives our nation the ability to call on its young men in any future emergency, should Congress decide a draft is needed.

Mr. Kerley over-stepped the bounds of legitimate dissent by knowingly and willingly violating the law. The government literally begged him to register and thus avoid going to trial. Regrettably, Mr. Kerley adamantly and repeatedly rejected such entreaties. Apparently he never understood that it's okay to be discontent in our society, but it's not okay to be a malcontent. For a democracy to thrive, citizens cannot pick and choose which laws they will obey; all laws must be obeyed. Laws that prove unpopular or unwise are changed by our society through our system of government, not by criminal disobedience.

Despite widespread circulation of fliers on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus, calling for students to "pack the courtroom," very few supporters of the defendant were present when the guilty verdict was handed down. I suspect that the young men in Madison, like just about all young American men, know that spending those five minutes at the post office to give the government your name, address, date of birth, social security and phone numbers is a civic duty as well as a legal requirement. Failure to register, they know, is simply not worth the risk of being branded a felon, being denied federal student aid, or making themselves ineligible for most federal employment and certain federal job training benefits.

It is sad to note that Mr. Kerley has also placed his future profession at risk. He aspires to a degree in law, and one must wonder what difficulties will be encountered when a convicted felon applies for admittance to the bar.

Although I have never met Mr. Kerley, I am certain we share some common concerns and goals. Surely, we both want future generations of Americans to enjoy the same benefits we inherited from our forebearers. But history teaches the wise must not only pray for peace, they must simultaneously prepare for war. Preparedness never caused a war and unpreparedness never prevented one.

This year, as we commemorate the Bicentennial of the signing of our Constitution, we should each remember that freedom isn't free. Nor is its permanency ensured. Each generation must be prepared to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to preserve and protect American values. In our culture, the security of our free society must often rank ahead of individual goals or benefits. Concomitantly, we must adhere to the legal concept of least drastic means. That is to say the government's method of assuring the safety of the state must minimize intrusion on individual rights.

Peacetime registration without a draft is hardly intrusive. 18 million men have registered since President Carter called for a return to peacetime registration after the Soviety invasion of Afghanistan. No doubt many were less than eager to do so, and some have legitimate and deeply felt objections of conscience that would preclude them from serving in war. But they lived up to their obligation by registering and the moral high ground belongs to them. Not one has been adversely affected because they obeyed the law — they go to school, work, travel, marry and enjoy all the other benefits of living in our great nation. Every registrant knows that registration is not an obligation to serve in the military. All should know that the System will provide equitable opportunities for exemptions, postponements and deferments should Congress reinstate a draft. Conscientious objector status will be dispensed liberally to those whose religious, ethical or moral beliefs cause them to oppose military service. It is out of fairness to these millions who have registered that the government is obligated to pursue those few who have failed to comply.

I am proud of the 5,000 young men who come forward to register every day. I lament that Mr. Kerley doesn't share this pride. He has failed to understand that registration is an investment our nation must make to help maintain the peace.

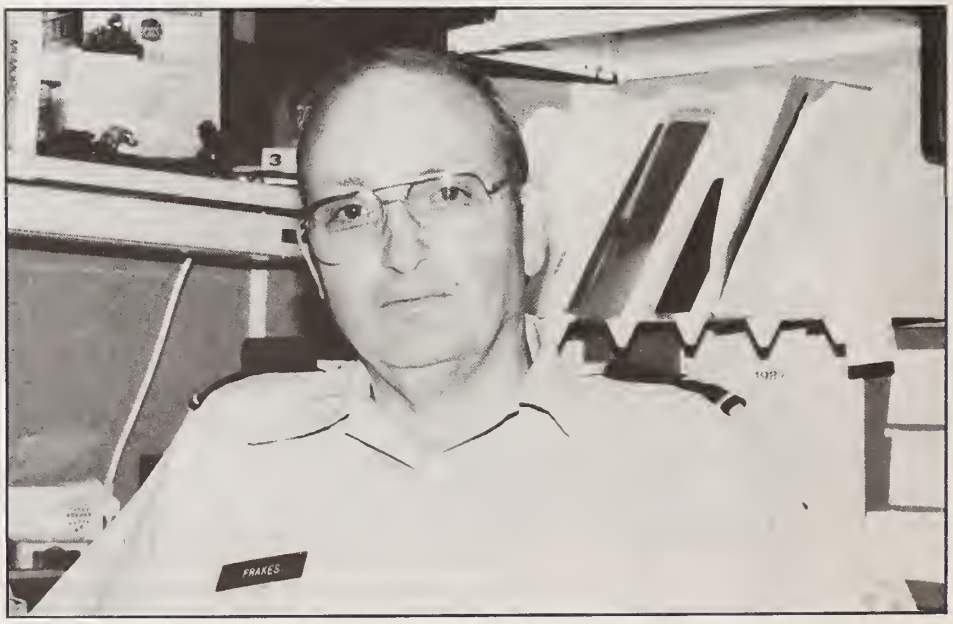

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Colonel Paul Frakes, Director of the Michigan Selective Service System.

The Michigan National Guard and the Tuskegee Airmen

The Tuskegee Airmen were an all-black World War II fighter group that flew combat interception and bomber escort missions in Italy and West Europe during World War II.

The group was formed in the heat of racial controversy. Racist thinking in the United States military was that Negro men could not master the intricacies of piloting a military aircraft. This was challenged by some of the best minds of the era, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The military finally capitulated and instituted the "Tuskegee Experiment" at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. The Experiment was expected to fail and when it did not, the novice pilots were formed into all-black fighter groups and received advanced aerial combat training before being shipped out to Europe. The combat record of the Tuskegee Airmen is impressive; over 200 Distinguished Flying Crosses were won by them during the European Theater of Operations campaign.

After the war, many of the Tuskegee Airmen stayed in the newly integrated Armed Services and many joined the Michigan National Guard.

After a decade of fund raising and collecting World War II artifacts from Tuskegee Airmen, The Museum of Tuskegee Airmen was dedicated at Historic Fort Wayne, Detroit, on 29 May 1987. Tuskegee Airmen from chapters all over America were in attendance including five who retired from the Michigan National Guard.

The Honorable Mayor Coleman Young from Detroit, a Tuskegee Airman, was the featured speaker. Young cautioned that history is not necessarily what happened, but what is written. "This Museum will show the truth of what the Tuskegee Airmen did during the War," he said. "These records and personal artifacts show the truth, not someone's twisting of the truth," said Young.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

"I have been pointed at as a solution to things that have not begun to be solved, because pointing at us token blacks eases the conscience of millions, and I think this is dreadfully wrong."

—Leontyne Price, opera singer

Michigan Tech Mafia Part II

A recent article in these pages about the "Michigan Tech Mafia" at National Guard Headquarters in Lansing, Michigan has prompted a challenge from Capt. Tibor Lanczy, operations officer for the 107th Engineer Battalion, to other Michigan Army National Guard battalions.

Captain Lanczy boasts that the 107th Engineer Battalion has more officers from one university than any other battalion in the Michigan Army National Guard. According to Lanczy, 18 of the battalion's 39 officers are either graduates of or attending Michigan Technological University at Houghton. The battalion's primary staff and four of five company commanders are Michigan Tech alumni. Captain Lanczy is backing up his challenge with a case of Milwaukee's finest to any battalion in the Michigan Army National Guard that has a higher percentage of its officers from any one Michigan college or university. Payable at annual training at Camp Grayling.

"Success cannot be administered."

—Adm. Arleigh Burke, USN

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

The Michigan National Guard Tuskegee Airmen. Left to right: Lieutenant Colonel Robert Pitts, Lt. Col. William Womack, Master Sgt. Howard C. Ferguson, Major Marvin Green and Chief Warrant Officer Ernie Cobul.

Michigan Army and Air National Guard Promotions for May 1987

PFC

Ackley, Michael D.
Addicott, Todd M.
Ayler, Lawrence T.
Bailey, Tommy E.
Banks, Martin J.
Beckman, Allan W.
Bickers, Keith D.
Bonner, John E. Jr.
Burgoyne, James A.
Burrell, Craig S.
Buzard, Dennis P.
Carpenter, Rebecca S.
Coffey, Louis G. Jr.
Cole, Dale G.
Cousins, Robert E.
Cueter, David A.
Dement, Bobby G. Jr.
Duntley, Jeffery D.
Enright, Cedric
Ernst, Ronald A.
Floro, Martin L.
Foster, Neil G.
Foster, Phillip S.
Gallagher, Scott L.
Garbacz, Richard
Garrod, Robert J.
Getchell, Randy D.
Grunow, David M.
Hackler, John C. II
Hagerman, Michael D.
Haines, Rick A.
Hall, Bernard J. I
Harvey, Edith A.
Hazelwood, Brian J.
Heins, Ronald O. II
Higgison, Joseph M.
Hill, Derick D.
Hollingsworth, Jason B.
Horton, Melissa L.
Howard, Dennis K.
Jastifer, Richard S.
Jenkins, Carl
Johnson, Ronald W.
Johnston, Robert C. J.
Johnston, Daniel S.
Jones, Eric L.
Kaleefey, Nicholas S.
Kane, Peter M.
Koebke, James A. W.
LaFleur, Brian R.
Lahtinen, Kurt E.
Lorenz, David A.
Malone, Stephen T.
Mapp, William N.
Mason, Randy J.
Matyas, John E.
McAnally, Stephen W.
McCray, Sandra A.
McNees, Charles B.
Miles, Stanley B.
Miller, Larry S.
Miller, Leslie N.
Moore, Darin K.
Munch, Robert L. Jr.
Olsen, Alan W.
Papin, Michael W.
Pelton, Richard W.
Pence, Richard E.
Reese, Julius J.
Rehkope, Rodney H.
Reyes, Carl F.
Reynolds, Curtis G.
Riegel, Roland C.
Ritchie, James T.
Ritter, Jason J. B.
Robinson, Michele L.
Saunders, Neil D.
Schroeder, Scott A.
Scott, Michael R.
Shaffer, David W.
Sharich, James R. Jr.
Smith, David A.
Spencer, Scott W.
Stauffer, Wendy J.
Strickland, Lee D.
Switzer, William S.
Tate, Robert F.
Thompson, Ted O.
Thomson, Harry A.
Verellen, Edward J.
Vlaeminck, Eric E.
Wade, Andre J. Sr.
Webster, Donald E. I
Witthoft, Jason R.
Wolf, Anthony S.
Wright, Shane E.
Wright, Timothy C.
Wrubel, Chris
Yuchuck, James D. Jr.

A1C

Brenner, Robert C.

CORPORAL

Tallis, James D.

SPECIALIST FOURTH CLASS

Allen, Rodney L. Jr.
Bates, Bruce C.
Beard, William S.
Bishop, Thomas J.
Boerma, Gordon D.
Boettger, Terry A.
Boughton, Jeffrey L.
Byrne, Kevin W.
Clark, Delorse L.
Clark, Bennie L. T.
Davis, James E.
Dennis, Thomas J.
Dill, William H.
Eagle, Paul C.
Emfield, Grant S.
Emmons, Chris A.
Fairfield, Raymond L.
Fall, Timothy G.
Fenton, Frank M.
Gearhart, Leo P.
Gofton, David M.
Gregory, Wayne B.
Greiner, Gary L.
Grimm, Robert L. II
Griner, Mark B.
Grundy, Kimberly K.
Gust, William A.
Guyton, Dennis L.
Halstead, Robert C.
Hardin, Anthony D.
Harper, Lonnie R.
Hart, Gary L.
Hartlerode, Randy L.
Haynie, Alvin C.
Higgins, John A.
Holzhausen, Theodore J.
Jackson, Michael
Johnson, Ronald L.
Jones, Raymond A.
Kerr, Martin D.
King, Kimberly A.
Lawrence, Sean J.
Lombard, Kevin L.
Ludwick, Paul W.
Marzolf, Todd D.
Morse, Helen M.
Mueller, Eugene J. I
Mulder, Michael S.
Navarre, Donald R.
Nebel, Jack A.
Nelson, Charles S.
Nowland, Donald R.
Odoo, Jesse F.
Petty, Mark A.
Read, Brian D.
Reed, Johnnie B.
Rice, Stephen D.
Riley, Bryan S.
Robertson, Jerome C.
Rocky, Scott J.
Rogers, Brian F.
Rudzinski, George J. Jr.
Savage, Brian A.
Scheuner, Bernard J.
Schmidt, Daniel D.
Shears, Kenneth L.
Shenouda, Emad G.
Shine, Michael W.
Shrum, Jeffrey S.
Simmons, Terry L.
Smrcina, Robert W. Jr.
St. Clair, Gary L.
Street, Gregory
Strother, Keith A.
Suszek, John D.
Tacey, Kirk W.
Thompson, David C.
Thompson, Eric W.
Tutt, Kevin H.
Twigg, Thomas J.
Venlet, Michael L.
Webster, James C.
Wiemeri, Christian C.
Wilborn, Theodis
Wimbley, Kenneth R.
Wisniewski, Joseph M.
Wolf, Scott E.
Wood, Kevin W.
Woodall, Joseph D.

SENIOR AIRMAN

Lowery, Michael S.
McNamara, Paula M.
Rumminger, Janice B.
Sarkisian, Nikolas S.

SERGEANT

Allen, Paula J.
Ashford, Paula S.
Atkinson, Robbie L.
Bailey, Richard S.
Bates, Danny C.
Blackstone, John E.
Brown, Randall M.
Buitendyk, Dennis L.
Burrell, Willie L. Jr.
Bushong, Gary W.
Comer, Rodney C.
Deleon, Arturo
Dykman, Matthew J.
Fails, Lee A.
Flathau, Jeffrey P.
Flemming, Elston J.
Frazier, Richard A.
Gatewood, L.
Geiman, Robert K.
Gilespie, Willie G. Jr.
Gilmet, Donald H.
Grenell, Darryl M.
Gruschow, Dennis J.
Haines, Kenneth L.
Hall, Keith S.
Halstead, Ronald T.
Harter, Thomas C.
Hudson, Willie
Hunt, Steven A.
Kadwell, Roger A.
Keels, Randy
Landis, Tod M.
Laurain, Eric B.
Lawhead, Douglas R.
Ledroit, Donald G.
Lomax, Janet
Mack, Linda A.
Maleske, Keli L.
Mangham, Ronald G.
Marvin, Harold J. Jr.
McNeil, Kelly M.
Monty, George L. III
Patino, Jeffrey A.
Peete, Yvonne V.
Persails, Terry D.
Reynolds, Shane K.
Robarge, Raymond J.
Robinson, Kevin L.
Rottman, John H. Jr.
Schank, Steven R.
Sherman, John M.
Shetler, Kraig A.
Sisson, Christopher J.
Skillern, Bryant S.
Smalley, Philip D.
Spencer, Dale E.
Spencley, Shelly A.
Sturgill, Lisa R.
Tillman, Ruthie M.
Tippins, Melvin
Turner, Gillis L.
Turpening, Fred A.
VanMalsen, Timothy P.
Wackus, Donald F.
Waldfogel, Andrew J.
Wells, Nancy A.
Woollard, Arthur J.
Wu, Hu H.

STAFF SERGEANT

Andrews, Andy
Balicki, David A.
Barrett, John E.
Beals, Tony L.
Benchley, Kenneth S.
Bradford, David A.
Case, Ronald A.
Chambers, Stephen K.
Chubb, David M.
Cooney, Joseph C.
Cutlip, Bryson L.
Draper, Ronald A.
Ehlert, Jonathan R.
Evans, Marcus
Garfield, Anthony
Gillard, Billie W.
Harris, Curtis S.
Hernandez, Cayetano
Kelly, David B.
Kreigh, Leroy G.
Maggard, James T.
Marwede, Randy A.
Mathews, John W.
Mays, Allen E.
McNamara, Dorothy C.
Melton, Darwin R.
Newton, Lawrence A.
Payne, Jocelynn D.
Pentz, Stanley
Pierce, James E.
Pierson, Marshall G.
Remsnyder, Larry G.
Rochester, Rickey D.
Rudy, Richard L.
Salazar, M.
Smalenberg, John M.
Smith, Sherry L.
Smolinski, Robert T.
Stout, Warren C.
Tuttle, David A.
Wensko, Kevin M.
Wiley, Homer L.
Zadow, Terry W.

STAFF SERGEANT

Cassada, Julie A.
Traud, James P.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT

Golorich, Thomas P.
Herriges, Robert A.
LaMore, Ron L.
Plumb, Ronald L. Jr.
Torrey, John D.
Whitmore, Michael F.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS

Ewbank, Jeril R.
Guinther, Susann M.
Ramos, Elas A.
Santee, Nolan L.
Schultz, Carl K.
Sweet, Alvin E.
Wolfington, Keith L.
Zmuda, Frank

PLATOON SERGEANT

Chopp, Joseph A.
Ficklen, Cleven L.
Gutschke, Robert L.
Johnson, Steven P.
Mendini, Allen B.
Ott, Lester C.
Wade, Patrick L.
Wilson, Paul J.
Woltman, James A.

Continued

Michigan Airguardsman Makes All-Guard Marathon Team

Technical Sergeant David Sisson of the 127th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron recently won a position on the All-Guard Marathon Team. The Fourth Annual National Guard Bureau Marathon Trials were held in Lincoln, Nebraska on 3 May 1987.

Over 500 runners competed, representing every state and United States territory. The All-Guard Marathon Team will represent the National Guard in the Marine Marathon, Infantry Marathon and Navy Marathon during the next 12 months.

According to Capt. Richard P. Anderson, eight runners from the Michigan National Guard competed. "We all had good times but Sergeant Sisson made the 26.2 mile course in two hours and fifty-seven minutes. And he is over forty years old.

"The course this year winds down through residential Lincoln and is a big improvement over the old one. It's not so monotonous as it was last year," said Anderson.

"If anyone is interested in participating in the program, male or female, under forty, over forty, whatever, give me a telephone call at (517) 483-5786, anytime," concluded Anderson.

by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

"To try and fail is at least to learn. To fail to try is to suffer the inestimable loss of what might have been."

—Chester Barnard, utilities executive

Photo courtesy of Nebraska National Guard

Technical Sergeant David Sisson, 40, competes and wins in the All-Guard Marathon with a winning time of 2 hours and 57 minutes for the 26.2 mile course.

NGAM to Move

Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence A. Millben, president of the National Guard Association of Michigan has announced that the NGAM is being moved from the Detroit Artillery Armory to the Artillery Armory in Lansing, Michigan on 15 August 1987. The association will remain there for about a year until permanent quarters are procured.

This move will enable the Association to more closely monitor and influence legislation that pertains to the well-being of Michigan National Guardsoldiers, according to Millben.

Lieutenant Colonel John Milne, Executive Director for NGAM is retiring for the second time. Lt. Col. Milne is a retired artillery battalion commander from the Michigan Army National Guard and has been the Executive Director for the Association since 1969.

Guardsoldiers interested in the position of Executive Director for the National Guard Association of Michigan should send their resumes and letters of interest to Lieutenant Colonel Larry Millben at Association Headquarters, 15000 West Eight Mile Road, Detroit, Michigan 48237.

The deadline for applications is 20 July 1987.

Michigan Army and Air National Guard Promotions for May 1987 (Continued)

MASTER SERGEANT

Eagle, Roger H.
Helms, Jack J. Jr.
Maynard, Timothy D.

FIRST SERGEANT

Almli, John C.
Chantelois, Marshall
Householder, David E.
Manville, James E.
Robins, Harold C.
Sternaman, Gary L.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER

Gambill, John A.
Peterson, Alan R.
Shepard, James M.
Watson, Phillip J.
Hills, Barry L.

CAPTAIN

Freeman, Robert E.
Holland, Lloyd G.
Markewicz, Thomas P.
Wesoloski, David R.
Willson, Jesse V.
Detwiler, Alan R.

SERGEANT MAJOR

Calcaterra, John L.

MAJOR

Cannon, Nelson J.
Jagow, Donald F.
Lemanski, Raymond E.
Lienau, James W.
Marsh, Brian Lee

1st LIEUTENANT

Howko, Thomas J.
Kline, Scott E.
Lakotish, George A.
Mickevicius, Theodore A.
Rurka, Richard O.
Stillwagon, Mandi A.
Vilona, Vincent J.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Doherty, Charles F.
Lee, Gerald R.
Ware, Larry

COLONEL

Becker, Howard A. J.
Owens, Clifford W.
Yaklin, Robert D.

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FLARE

Photo by Maj. Michael H. Johnson

Sergeant Rick Holtgrave dry fires before the M-14 Match at Fort Custer Training Center.

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